

**THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN**  
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**"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1940

**Rampant Partyism**

Under the above heading the *St. Catharines Standard* underlines the protest made by the *Financial Post* with regard to the discreditable Liberal campaign methods in the recent federal by-election in Saskatoon. In four-column advertisements appearing on behalf of the King Government candidate the bribe of a share in national war contracts was openly held out to the electors, accompanied by threats of losing this business if they failed to return the Liberal nominee.

The *Standard* interprets this as evidence that despite solemn denials and assurance to the contrary, rampant partyism still exists in the prosecution of the war by the government in power at Ottawa. It asks the following questions:

Does the Prime Minister intend to contest the forthcoming Federal election on a similar basis; that the people vote for the government candidates ... or else?

Is the Prime Minister's specific war pledge to be thrown overboard whenever and wherever there is a by-election or a parliamentary seat to be won?

Are businessmen and workers in other parts of Canada, as well as Saskatoon, to regard the return of a government candidate as the proper road to continuation and extension of war orders in their community?

What were those high-sounding platitudes worth in Parliament in the session called at the outbreak of war? Co-operation of all parties was asked and secured. For what? For what happened in Saskatoon?

Does this explain why Hon. Dr. Manion has not once been informed of things or consulted? He could hardly be consulted when the government is keeping its eye on the ball for re-election, or for winning by-elections before the general election.

The war, says our *St. Catharines* contemporary truly, is the biggest thing before Canada. If the pledge of non-partisanship had been honourably kept by the Government and its supporters, the country would be more than disposed to have it continue in office and concentrate, not on prolonging its own life, but on winning the war. The reason for not postponing a general election lies in the character of the government itself. Prime Minister King cannot plead for Canadian unity and proceed with the war effort on a partisan basis. The two just do not go together. It is true that an election in war-time is undesirable, but if the electors have the opportunity of making a choice between statesmen and time-serving politicians a popular mandate could not help but be worth while. This war, concludes the *Standard*, is for the dethronement of Hitlerism; not for the entrenchment of something almost as bad in Canada.

**Thanks To The Navy**

It is still due to the Navy that Britain is mistress of the seas. The well-known naval authority, "Taffrail," in an article in the current *Imperial Review*, describes the accomplishments of the Navy and its value to the Allies. The British Empire, he says, is the creation of sea power, and is today an oceanic commonwealth of free nations linked together by a common loyalty and the sea. The Kingdom receives from abroad the food upon which her people exist, and the raw materials for the industries upon which their prosperity depends. Reciprocally, continues "Taffrail," the inhabitants of the great autonomous Dominions, of India, and the colonies, are economically dependent for their welfare upon certain commodities produced abroad, and in turn each is under the necessity of exporting the commodities which she herself produces in order to pay for her exports. The Navy, in truth, protects the sea trade of all—Kingdom, Dominions and colonies alike, and it is Britain which maintains the bulk of the fleet. What this means to Canada in time of war is easy to imagine. This country is one of the world's great trading nations—far greater than her population alone indicates. This vast trade moves freely now, almost as freely as in time of peace, thanks to the presence of British warships along the various ocean routes.

**Victory Before Utopia**

In a recent speech Premier Chamberlain gratified the curiosity of those who have been asking for a definition of Britain's peace aim. It is, he said, to achieve a new Europe. Not new in the sense of tearing up all the old frontier posts and redrawing the map according to the ideas of the victors, but a Europe with a new spirit in which the nations which inhabit it will approach their difficulties with good will and mutual tolerance. In such a Europe fear of aggression would have ceased to exist and such adjustments of boundaries as would be necessary would be thrashed out between neighbours sitting on equal terms round a table.

In such a Europe each country would have the unfettered right to choose its own form of internal government so long as that government did not pursue an external policy injurious to its neighbours. In such a Europe, armaments would gradually be dropped as a useless expense except in so far as they were needed for the preservation of internal law and order.

The British Prime Minister wisely refused to

discuss the particular kind of machinery which would be required to construct this post-war Utopia. He merely expressed the opinion that something of the sort would have to be provided, and added the hope that a Germany animated by a new spirit might be among the nations which would take part in its operations.

"Once more," he concluded, "I would remind you that before we can begin to translate our peace aims into action, we have got first to achieve our war aim and win the war.... Let us gird up our loins, confident in our own tenacity and resolute in our determination. Let us keep clear before our eyes the necessity that this reign of terror instituted under the present German Government should come to an end, in order that we may build a new and better Europe. Let us go forward with God's blessing on our arms and we shall prevail."

**EDITORIAL NOTES**

Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer, died this date, 1922. Author of "The Heart of the Antarctic," "The Diary of a Troop Ship" and "South."

According to a survey by the British Institute of Public Opinion, Mr. Chamberlain's popularity has risen 12%, from 59 to 71, since September last.

Interest in the forthcoming Civic election is warming up. It would be well for those desiring to vote to make sure their poll and other taxes are paid in full before the 15th inst.

The young stalwarts who met under Mr. John Anderson's auspices to discuss Civic affairs should prove to be manly worthy of the steel of the Junior Board of Trade.

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, former surgeon general of the United States, on his return from meetings of the Health Committee of the League of Nations said that while he could not make an official prediction yet his personal observation was that the prospect of peace was rather thin. "There is not much hope of peace at present" in the minds of those attending the League of Nations meetings.

The American Association for the advancement of Science has just received scientific proof of the existence of telepathy, second sight and clairvoyance. Animate and inanimate objects, it appears, emit rays unseen by the naked eye, but a radio microscope has been discovered which has revealed an entire world of unseen rays. Man himself as well as all kinds of supposedly inert matter constantly emit rays, and there, this newly discovered instrument "sees." From this it is judged the telepathic powers so long possessed by Highland Scotsmen, and, especially Scots women, are the result of radioing over the rays which mankind emits.

A discovery was made recently in Washington, which if used in Western Canada would banish drought forever. Mr. Thomas Campbell of Montana, one of the world's largest wheat growers, said in an interview in Toronto. En route to his 46,000-acre farm, Mr. Campbell did not reveal details of the discovery but said "It is called 'deep basin listing'—the greatest thing to come out of Washington in a decade." He predicted "the 10 most prosperous years the farmers of this continent have ever seen." "You have dollar wheat in Chicago now," said the robust farmer, "and wheat at that price will give the farmers more prosperity than they have had in many years—that goes for Canada too." War or no war, the farmers have as much chance for a good profit as most manufacturers, he added.

A characteristic example of Communist dictatorship may be found in the treatment of its film critic by the *Daily Worker*, New York, the Communist Party organ. Mr. Howard Rushmore refused to mould his criticisms of "Gone With the Wind" to fit snugly in on Communist Party lines. His copy was returned to him with instructions to "blister" the film. Mr. Rushmore modified his praise to commendation of the acting with condemnation of the film for depicting a congenial feudal Southland and anti-Negro sequence. But that was not enough for the Communist daily—he was told to give a 100 per cent condemnation and denunciation, or lose his job. Mr. Rushmore preferred to lose his job. Speak about Press Censorship and autocratic administration under democracy, where would we be under even an "intellectual" communism?

The cash farm income from marketings and Government payments in 1939 in U. S. A. will probably amount to about \$8,250,000,000, as compared with \$8,020,000,000 in 1938 and \$8,988,000,000 in 1937, says Secretary for Agriculture Wallace in his annual report. Before the outbreak of war in Europe the receipts from marketings of farm products were lagging behind those in the corresponding months of the previous year, in spite of material improvement in business conditions. Following the outbreak of war the prices of many farm products advanced sharply. Receipts from marketings increased so that the total for the year will probably exceed that for the previous year. The cash income from marketings will probably amount to about \$7,675,000,000, as compared with \$7,675,000,000, as compared with \$7,225,000,000 for the previous year. Government parity payments and soil-conservation payments to farmers are expected to total about \$675,000,000, as compared with \$482,000,000 for the previous year. The national income for the year is expected to be about 5 per cent greater than in 1938. Industrial activity and urban employment have been maintained in 1939 considerably above the low levels reached in 1938. The resulting increase in nonagricultural income has increased the domestic demand for many agricultural products. Weakened foreign demand, on the other hand, and large stocks carried over resulted in low prices in the early part of the season for many products. A few farm products were affected adversely by the outbreak of the war. These adverse effects, however, are more than offset by the stimulating effects upon prices and the purchases of many other products.

**NOTES BY THE WAY**

**Locomotive No. 2112 on the Hull-Maniwaki line** stirred up a jolt of excitement the other day. When the engineer blew the whistle for stop, the train stopped and the engine was towed all the way to Ottawa, arousing tears of air raids, earthquakes of flood and fire. Motorists who have had the same sort of an experience with their horns can sympathize with the engineer of 2112. When a motor horn takes the bit in its teeth and just can't be stopped the engine usually arrange a highly embarrassing setting. It may be on just outside a school where a class of youngsters are emerging or the busiest spot in downtown traffic, or on a Sunday afternoon in a quiet residential street — it never seems to happen on a lonely country road where the noise doesn't matter. The embarrassed driver quickly attracts a surprising amount of attention. Delighted small boys gather around and say "Isn't this fun! Helpful business men come over to say what wires should be pulled or what gadgets manipulated, but their intentions are better than their deeds. The driver hastily disconnects things, and by the time a merciful silence descends upon the scene—with of course, the jerking loose of the last wire in sight—he is regretting a mis-spent year when he might have been learning about the mechanics of automobiles. We have been through that, and so we can sympathize with the driver of old 2112 which steamed out of Maniwaki the other morning everything in order—and then shortly afterwards started to "raise the dead" all through the pristine Gatineau hills. — Ottawa Journal.

So much has been written about German power in the air by experts, alleged experts, pseudo-experts, propagandists and downright charlatans that it has become hopeless to try and sort out the facts or to decide what Marshal Goering's air force really amounts to. On the one hand the hapless layman is confronted with Colonel Lindbergh's glowing accounts of the performance of Nazi machines, on the other with statements in the British press, attributed to captured German airmen, that the vaunted Messerschmidt, once alleged to be the best and fastest single-seat fighter in the world, is nothing better than a "flying brick." So is comforting to turn to the aeroplane, probably the most authoritative aviation journal in existence, in which there recently appeared a lengthy and well-documented analytical survey of the machines of the German Air Force—a survey which gave a comprehensive list of the types of machine now doing battle with the R.A.F. over the Western front and the North Sea. The article, after warning readers against the danger of uncaring the German air arm, and declaring that it is certainly "much more formidable than it has yet shown itself to be on active service," says that "much has been written of the vast numbers of the Luftwaffe (the German Air Force); most of these reports are exaggerated. Certainly we have as many up-to-date aeroplanes as the Germans." — Hamilton Spectator.

A death at Peterborough from tetanus—known as lockjaw when it affects the muscles of the jaw—is a reminder that this disease was one of the worst menaces to the well-to-do in the early days of the Great War. But means were soon taken to deal with it, and the danger from it today is much less. Most elderly people can probably remember being told as children that if they were wounded by a rusty nail they would get lockjaw, and they accordingly associated this disease with rust. But rust has nothing to do with it, except in so far as it may indicate that the nail has been lying in the ground, or in some other place where it has become contaminated with bacilli tetani. This bacillus is due to the presence of dung in the soil, and is therefore most likely to be encountered on farms, in gardens, or among street sweepings. The death at Peterborough was due to penetration of the foot by a nail on a nearby farm. Large doses of tetanus serum were administered, but without avail. In the Great War, however, this serum, if administered at once was found remarkably efficacious, and it became a routine treatment for the wounded, as contaminated soil was always likely to find its way into the wound. As a result of this dual and the explanation (scarcely required by the sympathetic reader) that the poem expresses her belief that all human "wreckage," individual and collective, is the result of Godless living—that a return to Christian ideals will bring peace.)

cruelty in the treatment of her Empire, in the common phrase "cut no ice." The New Zealanders are deep-dyed in the British tradition. There is no place in the world where there is a stronger love and sentiment for Britain. The puerile German tales about the atrocious methods of Britain, in Palestine and elsewhere, irritated where they did not amuse the New Zealanders. — The United Empire (London).

**NOTICE**  
 The City Clerk's office will be open each evening from now until the 15th of January, between the hours of 7 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of receiving tax payments. I wish to remind you that all taxpayers in arrears after the 15th of January, 1940 will have no vote in the forthcoming civic elections.  
 J. A. FULLERTON,  
 City Clerk.  
 L-259-1-2-4i.

New Zealand has answered the call splendidly. In the Dominion local politics are conducted on rather vigorous lines. The Savage Government, though enjoying the confidence of the majority of the electors, has had a large number of powerful and vocal critics. But in this matter of the attitude of the country in the crisis there has been complete unanimity. New Zealand has had her difficulties with Britain, chiefly agricultural and financial. But those matters never interfered with the general happy relations between the Dominion and the Homeland. They were mere little domestic storms in a teacup, forgotten instantly in the face of a common danger. The German propagandists handled their "dear friends in New Zealand" unskillfully. Their usual diatribes on British perfidy, and monstrous

**Canon Scott And Miss Haskins**

(Ottawa Journal)  
 Apropos of Miss Haskins' lines quoted by King George in his Christmas broadcast, The Journal remarked the other day that the same thought had been expressed by other writers in a hundred different ways. Now from Quebec comes a word that 36 years ago Archbishop Frederick George Scott, no mean poet, but more famous as a Canadian padre in the Great War, wrote in the *New Year's Day Bulletin* of St. Matthew's Anglican Church:

"At the door of another year  
 Waiting I stand;  
 I enter without fear  
 Holding God's hand."

Which was another way of saying, in more condensed form, what Miss Haskins (writing 12 years later) said thus:

"I said to a man who stood at the gate of the year, 'Give me a Christmas I may tread safely into the unknown,' and he replied, 'Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than light and safer than the known way.'"

This is "nothing new under the sun," it is at least true that there is little new in literature. Most of the repeating, profound or witty sayings of the best of our modern writers may be found in the classics; the prophets, philosophers and thinkers of ancient times delved deeply into life and its mysteries. Even the immortal lines of our English poets, which are the best of those who had preceded them in Greek, Latin, Arabic, Roman and Chinese; while most of our best sixteenth century and present-day orators and writers on democracy and freedom took as their model the orations of Pericles or the writings or speeches of his contemporaries. Even Lincoln's "government of the people by the people" of modern eloquence—had been said before.

Not that there is anything wrong in the same idea or thought being repeated over and over again. On the contrary if the thought be a good one, if it enables more people to see or realize some profound truth, there can be nothing in it but good. The man who discovered the long lost jewel to polish it up and present it to the world again does a service—does it even though the world sees it as something of his own creation.

**The Poet's Corner**

**WRECKAGE**  
 What winds have blown this house of life asunder?  
 Was it not lumbered for tempestuous years?  
 How have they failed that love lies buried under  
 A wreckage of old bitterness and  
 Perhaps beneath this debris of cold  
 Some gentleness lies buried; deep  
 Remoored wrongs and hurts, and  
 Still smoldering a tiny spark may glow.  
 Now in their days of stress—when shadows lengthen  
 And are unshackled by the whitening hills  
 One may sustain—One comrade comfort strengthen.  
 One healing force compel these rebel wills  
 O mad, and blind, the saving years decrease!  
 Revive in that pale spark the warmth of peace.  
 —Lucy Gertrude Clarkin

**An American Egypt**

(Exchange)  
 A new American expedition is being sent out to seek further clues to the intriguing riddle of the "Egypt of the Americas."  
 We know it now as Mexico, but long before the birth of Christ an elaborate, if pagan and cruel, form of civilization flourished there. Not until 1519, when Cortes and his Spaniards conquered the Mayans, had a white man ever set foot in that land. And when the invading armies—which awed the natives in view of a legend of a great white god who would one day come among them—first saw their cities, they were amazed at the achievements. It was one of the most remarkable of all lost worlds.  
 Since that time there have been unending speculations of the origin of the Mayans and their culture. Marked Mongolian characteristics establish them as relatives of the North American Indian and the Eskimo, and it is still believed that some fabulous trek in the dawn of history took them across what is now the Bering Straits, and southward over a continent to Mexico. The other branches, like the Eskimos, established themselves in the north.  
 These riddles may never be satisfactorily solved, but in scientific search men will go on trying to solve them. This is one of the most fascinating of them all.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3 (CP)—Clad in evening clothes, the body of Mrs. Luc Poltras 65, was discovered today by neighbors in her home here. It is believed the woman, who lived alone, collapsed and died after returning on New Year's Day from a party.

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**TO CONTEST SEATS**  
 RED DEER, Alta., Jan. 4 (CP)—Conservatives plan to contest all 17 Alberta seats in the next general Dominion election, R. W. Ward of Calgary, President of the Provincial Branch of the National Conservative Party, said in an interview here today.  
 The party now holds one federal seat in the province—West Calgary which Col. D. L. Clinnington won by acclamation following the resignation of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett.  
 Leather appliques will be spring's preferred trimming for coats. Set-on deep cuffs, as velvet with two rows of military braid, are other attractive trimmings to look for.

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